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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVIII—NO 3,006 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1893. NEW SERIES—VOL. X—NO. 547

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 5, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The State of North Carolina has mined nearly $10,000,000 worth of gold since 1874.

A Northern man robbed the United States Government of $10,000 during the war. He has returned $20,000 to Secretary Carlisle.

The man or woman who fails to visit the World's Fair will never cease to regret it. It stands without a rival in the history of the world.

One of the curiosities of the World's Fair is the original portrait of Pocohontas, painted in 1612 and loaned by lineal descendants of that far-famed Indian princess.

There can't be a very great commercial calamity when crops are good. After all, it is not the gold bug or silver worm that is to be feared, but the "cropivorous" bugs. They alone have the power to get the country by the throat with ability to wreck, admits the gold-bug Atlanta Journal.

It is a year of odd names for men of sudden fame. Here is a list that suggests itself at a second's thought: Zimri Dwiggins, banker; Dahomey Dodds, warrior; Hoke Smith, journalist and statesman; Sylvester Pennoyer, who told the President "to mind his own business; Stanhope Sams, poet and statesmen; Col. Pod Dismuke, statesman; Col. Dink Botts, office seeker. And the year is not over.

Perry, in the Cherokee Strip, now contains 20,000 persons. All the land adjoining the town site has been staked off into lots and the Cherokee allotments at Wharton a half mile away, have been put on the market platted for town sites. Lots are selling in Perry for $250 and $300 each, and dozens of buildings are going up. There are three daily and five weekly newspapers in the town and more are coming. A town of 20,000 people is built in a day.

Mrs. Ayer, whose late husband manufactured a highly popular brand of pills, from the sale of which he realized a large fortune, is cutting a wide swath in London just now, says an exchange. All the bonanza queens and "struck oils" are green with envy. Mrs. Ayer recently gave a banquet at the Savoy Hotel, at which, it is declared, "the floral display was wonderful and the wines the finest and rarest in existence." The duke of Orleans and the sultan of Johore were present, the hostess "wore her magnificent rubies and the Mazarin diamonds," and the whole affair was a striking monument to the virtues of antibilious pills and blood purifier.

Ex-Secretary Whitney was charged with complicity in the nomination of Van Alen, the Columbus dude, says the Wilmington Messenger, to a foreign appointment by the President. The World has been giving the President a lashing for his course. Mr. Whitney is out in a letter denying in full the charges. He has clean hands, a sound record. We would have been greatly disappointed if he had soiled his hands or damaged his record, as we regard him and old ex Senator Thurman as the two Democrats of all Northern Democrats to be trusted. It is a fact that Van Alen did give $50,000 to the campaign fund.

The American carpet manufacturers plead for a high tariff to protect them from European competition and yet, says the Wilmington Star, the American Wool and Cotton Reporter tells of an American firm that employs two agents who travel through England with sample trunks taking orders for carpets of its make. The duty on carpets ranges from thirty to sixty cents a square yard with an additional *ad adealorem* of from forty to sixty per cent. Of course if this firm sells its carpets in England they must be sold for less than English prices. The same goods sold to American purchasers would cost them the English price with the duty added. Protection is a big thing—for the manufacturer.

The reports of the net earnings of railroads for July are better than was expected. One hundred and twenty-nine of the leading roads in the country report their net earnings for that month at $16,250,647 against $16,290,436 in July 1892. The net earnings of these railroads for the seven months ending with July 1893 were only about $10,000 less than for the same months in 1892. It is believed that railroad traffic for the rest of the year will be fully as heavy as it was in the last quarter of 1892. Last year's receipts were especially heavy, and the fact that this year's earnings are about keeping up with those of last year in spite of the hard times is very gratifying. The railroads have stood the financial pressure remarkably well, admits the gold-bug Atlanta Journal

Those two talented sluggers, James Corbett, of the United States, and Charles Mitchell, of England, have finally signed articles of agreement and put up forfeits for "a scientific glove contest," to take place on Coney Island in December. The sporting fraternity on both continents look forward to this event with profound interest. Of course it will be a prize fight, pure and simple, says an exchange, and the fellow who can come nearest killing the other will receive $40,000. There is a law in New York which forbids prize fights and the preparations therefor. A movement is already on foot to stop the Corbett-Mitchell mill under the statute. It is not probable that these big toughs will be permitted to pound each other at Coney Island. They may have to transfer their "scientific" contest to New Orleans, that haven of prize fighters.

A list of the banks in the Southern States which have suspended since January 1st, has been compiled by the Manufactures Record. The inventory shows the number, capital and the present condition of the banks, the information having been obtained by direct correspondence with the officers, receivers and other equally good authority. Out of suspensions aggregating in round numbers $16,980,000 in capital, banks representing $12,500,000 have resumed or are about to resume. Out of 120 banks in Alabama, only 2 have closed permanently. Of Florida's 94 banks, 5 are closed. Georgia is charged with but 6 permanent closures out of 230 banks in the State. Louisiana and Maryland emerge from the panic without a failure; Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina are dotted for one failure each. Virginia has 5 closed of her total number of 165 banks.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Expecially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Secretary Herbert has ordered the cruiser New York to the Brooklyn navy yard to be fitted out instead of at Norfolk, as it is feared she could not safely reach Norfolk. ——Secretary Herbert has issued a general order complimenting and thanking various persons at Port Royal for their bravery during the late hurricane. ——By the wrecking of a train near Gulfport, Miss., three tramps stealing a ride were killed and several of the train men were injured. The escape of the passengers was miraculous. ——Tom Butler, tried at Aiken, S. C., for the murder of Joe Pettyjohn, was acquitted. ——Mrs. J. H. Rainley, of Paola, Fla., killed her husband, and then committed suicide. ——In a one and a quarter race Tammany defeated Lamplighter in 2.06¼. The purse won was $10,000. ——The Firemen's committee on the Big Four has voted against a strike. ——Two burglars in Georgia were captured by an accident which mortally wounded both while dividing the articles stolen. A can of powder exploded, blowing the house to pieces. —— The first of the steamers of the Port Royal and London Steamship Line is now loading at Port Royal, S. C. ——Two men supposed to be the Gulfport train wreckers have been captured at Pass Christian, Miss. ——A negro has been captured who confesses that he shot Capt. Lyles, of Midway, La. ——Hannis Taylor, our Minister to Spain, has telegraphed friends in Mobile that he is not ill. —— The State League of Colored Democratic voters of Virginia has issued an address advising the negroes to vote the Democratic State ticket and endorsing the course of President Cleveland. ——On the New York Stock Exchange $10,000 Virginia funded bonds were sold for 51½. The London Standard commenting on Mr. Cleveland's letter to Governor Northen says some of his utterances are very much like those of Emperor William; that the letter will probably retard the repeal of the Sherman act, and that an honest silver dollar is better than a pinchback gold dollar which Mr. Cleveland's will be without a big loan. ——Forged Bank of England notes, the finest and most perfect ever produced, are in circulation in London. It is said that they were from Chicago, the World's Fair affording especially good facilities for issuing counterfeit bills. The police are certain, anyhow, that the bills were manufactured in America, and detectives are busily occupied in their inquiry on this supposition. ——In the St. Charles hotel, Wheeling, West Virginia, Wm. Mc Combs, a prominent business man, went to a room, placed himself before a mirror, took deliberate aim and blew his brains out with a revolver. A chambermaid was a horrified witness to the act but was too frightened to give an alarm. McCombs had been drinking. No other cause is known. ——A Washington special to the Charlotte Observer, says: "Senator Vance tells me that the reason there was no meeting of the finance committee to consider the cause of the North Carolina collectors was unknown to him. He interposed no delay so far as he was concerned. The matter as to both collectors will be decided at the next meeting. Senator Vance refuses to say whether he will oppose Mr. Simmons' confirmation or not. It is stated that he told an eastern member that he should fight Simmons." ——Thirty-seven miners were entrapped in the Mansfield mine, in Michigan, by the rushing in of the waters of a river. It was impossible for any of them to escape.—— The fight in the courts between the Glendon and Gulf and the Raleigh and Western railways has been terminated by Judge Brown ordering a verdict of not guilty in the criminal action against the officers of the former road and dismissing the civil suit against the same road, both at the cost of the Raleigh and Western road. ——There was another fire at Florence, S. C., Thursday night. Two buildings were consumed and a third was badly damaged. ——Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange weekly statement shows an excess for the first time over last season. The total movement is 31,219 bales over the corresponding period last year, but is 53,487 bales less than the same period the year before. Spinners seem to be taking cotton sparingly. Receipts at all United States ports for the season have been 340,084 bales, against 371,987 last year, and 644,803 the year before. The total takings of American mills have been 93,412 bales, against 153,223 bales last year. The supply to date, of this and last year's crop left over, is 774,868 bales, against 1,035,755 last year. ——There are about seventy-five cases of malarial fever in and around Brunswick. ——Paterson, Downing & Co., telegraphed their agent at Brunswick from New York that there is a movement on foot to send a vessel of supplies to Brunswick, but the report was circulated in New York that supplies were not needed. The agent answered that such reports are without foundation, and are spread by some malicious person. ——One of the telegraph operators at Brunswick has yellow fever, and there is now only one operator there who sticks to his post night and day. ——Five negroes were executed for murders on one gallows at Mount Vernon, Ga. ——Governor Tillman, speaking of the Aiken lynching, said there was not the slightest excuse for it, as court was then in session. He thinks that lynchers are going so far that public sentiment will change and there will be a reckoning with some of them. ——Deputy Sheriff Binnicker, who was shot by a prisoner in the woods near Ocala, Fla., has died. Parties are scouring the woods for the negro. ——Governor Tillman's constables seized five barrels of whiskey in the express office at Charleston, S. C. ——The negro who attempted to kill Capt. Lyles at Midway, La., has been lynched. ——Cleveland physicians appointed to report on the public demonstration of the Amick consumption treatment in that city say that of the ten persons treated one died; three are apparently cured, four show marked improvement and two a slight gain. ——Three persons were drowned by the capsizing of a sloop in the Ashley river Charleston, S. C. ——Dr. Jenkins has raised in New York $2,185 in money and $340 worth of supplies, for the Brunswick sufferers, all of which will be forwarded in necessaries. ——Alfred B. Sheppeson has given his opinion on the present cotton crop that it will amount to $6,800,000. ——Two prisoners in Aiken, S. C., jail were sent to Columbia to prevent lynching. ——The determination to push to the extreme the campaign against the existence of the British House of Lords is unabated in England. ——North Carolina was represented by Miss Cantwell, of Wilmington, at the Confederate Veterans Beauty Show at Birmingham, Alabama, yesterday, Oct. 4th.

A WAR INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Calls and Shepherd of Fayetteville.

Correspondence of the Raleigh News and Observer.

The Weekly Teller, of August 31, 1893, a newspaper published in Lancaster, Wis., contains an account of an interesting war incident illustrative of the romance as well as the reality of war, the parties being Col. Thomas S. Kenan and Lt. Col. John B. Callis (who was afterwards promoted to Brigadier General.) It says:

"At the battle of Gettysbug, July 1, 1863, Gen. Callis was wounded through the lungs in the engagement on Seminary Ridge. The 7th Wisconsin Infantry (the regiment to which he belonged) was driven off the field, and those of its members who got away supposed that Gen. Callis was killed, but he was found and some of his soldiers put him on a blanket and attempted to carry him off the field, but the rebels still advancing captured them. The men were made prisoners and sent to the rear. But the rebs plucked Gen. Callis. He had $220, which they took. He had on a pair of good boots equipped with a pair of good spurs. They undertook to get these, and by pulling and jerking at the wounded man, they got one boot off with the spur on it. At this stage a Colonel of the Confederates came along and put a stop to further proceedings of that kind. He was a man of commanding presence and his words were implicitly obeyed by those under him. He inquired of Gen. Callis as to his condition, and on learning that money had been taken from him, the Confederate asked who did it, and he pointed to the men on a road near by, The Colonel called vehemently and ordered them to return the money, which they did, and detailed guards to take care of the wounded man, and left a negro servant to carry water and give such other needed attention as he was capable of, and directed that all possible kindness and care be shown him. Gen. Callis, overcome by this kindness, asked the Colonel to take the money and his note-book, which gave instructions what to do with his body in case of death, and to send those to his family at Lancaster, Wis., saying that the money left in his possession would be an incentive to the soldiers to bayonet him and take it. But the Colonel refused and more impressively ordered the soldiers to see that he was properly cared for. Then he was off to duty.

"General Callis knew nothing more of him—supposed he was a relative from Fayetteville, N. C.; he had before this time buried a cousin of his, captured at Antietam with a leg shot off, and he thought the man who was so kind to him on this occasion was another relative from Fayetteville. He gave the Colonel his spurs as a present, saying they would be of no more use to him. For forty-three hours after this the detailed soldiers and the negro took care of him, but seemed not to have understood that they were ordered to take him to a hospital. At this time the rebel army was in retreat, and fearing he would be run over by artillery, persuaded the men to take him into the house of a german near by, which they did, and hid themselves in the cellar until the army had passed.

"This story of the General's capture and how he was robbed and the appearance of the friendly Colonel and return of his money, has often been told by him, sometimes to incredulous hearers, but he never knew who the kind man was, and now comes the romance. Last Friday he received a letter dated at Raleigh, N. C., August 22, 1893, enclosed in an envelope on which there is a return stamp, Supreme Court Raleigh, N. C., and the letter though on official paper has barely the signature of its writer, with no official title. If the two gentlemen do meet at Gettysburg again, won't it be a happy meeting? This letter reads as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22, 1893.

"Gen. John B. Callis, Lancaster, Grant County, Wis.

My Dear Sir:—Upon a recent visit to Gettysburg and going over the ground where the first day's battle was fought, I was forcibly reminded of the circumstances under which I met you, and which have been related by me to others, numbers of times in the last thirty years.

You and I were in opposing commands. You were Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Wisconsin, and I was Colonel of the Forty-third North Carolina Infantry, Daniel's Brigade, Rhodes' Division, Ewell's Corps. After the engagement had continued for some time the Union forces fell back and occupied Seminary Ridge, and later in the afternoon this became the point of attack by the Confederates and was carried by them. The firing having ceased and comparative quiet restored, Lieutenant Shepherd of my regiment reported to me that among the wounded in our front was Lieut. Col. Callis of the Seventh Wisconsin, and that he (or his father's family) was from Fayetteville, N. C. Shepherd himself being also a Fayetteville man. This fact no doubt interested him. Thereupon I went forward and found you lying a little beyond the crest of the ridge, and about the spot where I stood the other day at Gettysburg. After some conversation, and doing what I could in your behalf, I caused you to be carried to the building, near by, in which the wounded Union soldiers were placed for immediate treatment. I think it was the large brick Seminary building. And shortly afterwards one of my men handed me a pair of splendid spurs which he said you had presented to me. I sent them home and have prized them highly ever since. I well remember telling you that "you are now my prisoner, and I'll treat you well, I may be yours later on." And so it happened, for I was wounded on Culp's Hill on July 3rd, taken off the field, placed in an ambulance, and was captured on the retreat on the night of the 4th, with many other wounded Confederates, and was a prisoner until the war closed.

I hope we will meet at Gettysburg again, not on a hostile, but on a friendly historic field, when our performances will be impressed with a character different from that of 1863. A committee has been appointed by the government, charged with the duty of marking the lines of the Confederate troops in the interest of history, and I have been in correspondence with Colonel Bachelder, its chairman, in reference to that matter. I may therefore go to Gettysburg again, and, if so, will write you and request your presence at the same time.

I will be pleased to learn your military career after the time referred to above. The Adjutant General of your State, upon my application, gave me your address.

Yours truly,

THOS. S. KENAN.

To this letter a reply was received a few days ago.

LANCASTER, Wis., Sept. 3, 1893.

Col. Thos. S. Kenan, Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Your favor of a recent date is before me, and its contents highly appreciated. It contains convincing evidence of the fact that we met in deadly combat on the historic field of Gettysburg on the first day of July, 1863, over thirty years ago; I now carrying a souvenir in shape of a minnie ball in my right lung, and you bearing honorable scars, evidencing the fact that we both fought desperately for the causes we individually thought just. And now, after thirty years, we are exchanging friendly greetings. Thus it is: "Paritur Pax Bello."

I have always admired a gentleman who never forgets that he is a gentleman no matter what his environs may be, and must say that I took you to be such when you kindly treated me as your prisoner of war on the field at Gettysburg, hence the presentation of my spurs, I thinking I would have no more use for them. I was doubtless somewhat delirious with pain when you came up to me, but the facts were so indelibly fixed on my mind that they are as fresh to me as though they were of yesterday, and are as follows: On the morning of July 1, 1863, about 9:30 o'clock, the "Iron Brigade," composed of the 2nd, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana and 24th Michigan, charged Gen. Archer's Brigade, on Willoughby's Run, and captured Gen. Archer and most of his Brigade. In this charge my horse was killed and I was slightly wounded, and not taking time to shed my spurs I went in on foot. We held Willoughby's Run until 3 o'clock in the afternoon when we found ourselves in the little end of a "V," being flanked on the right and left by A. P. Hill's and Ewell's corps. General Reynolds, of our First Corps being killed, and General Meredith commanding our brigade, and the most of our field officers having been wounded or killed in the morning, what was left of our brigade were in a tight place. We moved by the right of companies to the rear, making the seminary on the ridge our objective point. Being closely pursued by the Confederates we faced, wheeled into line and fired; then again by the right of companies to the rear, loading on the march, and as before, wheeled into line and fired. We executed the same movement six times with terrible effect.

Many a brave North Carolinian bit the dust in that movement before we reached the seminary. At this juncture I was shot in the right breast, the ball entering my lung, where it still remains. Capt. Hobert, of my regiment, made a detail with himself to take me off the field. They carried me over the pike into a field near the old railroad grade, where they were compelled to surrender, and were taken prisoners to the rear, leaving me where you found me. The first thing I remember I was surrounded by private Confederate soldiers, who were curiously examining my uniform, they taking my coat off, in the side pocket of which was my pocketbook, containing $220 in greenbacks and gold, with papers by which I might be identified should I be found dead on the field. They went and sat down on the railroad grade that lay near by, and were examining the contents of the pocketbook when an officer came to me and saw my condition. He interrogated me as to my rank, regiment, name and nativity, and in stooping over me to catch my words, I thought I could see signs of pity depicted on his face, which gave me hope. I asked him to unbuckle the spur from my boot. He did so, and seeing the other foot bootless he asked its meaning. I told him some of the men had pulled it off without unbuckling the spur and that it nearly tore my leg off. He looked around and found the boot with the spur on it; he took it off and threw the boots and spurs by my side, asking at the same time if they had taken anything else from me. I told him they had taken my coat and money. He inquired who they were, and I, pointing to them on the railroad grade, and "there they are now." He looked and saw them and ordered them to restore the pocket-book and money, which they did—he placing the book and money in an inside pocket in my vest. I told him to take the money and send it to my family, as I feared it would be an incentive for the men to finish me and take the money as soon as his back was turned on me. He replied "I will see that you are taken care of." And I soon found myself in charge of two Confederates, one a German and the other an Irishman, with a negro to bring water and pour on my wounds, and faithfully too they did their whole duty. I looked around and found that you were not in sight. I told the men that I was glad I had given you my spurs as a partial reward for your kindness, and the Irishman replied "Yis, sor, he's a mighty foine man, so he is, sor." And the German said "Yah, he bin so better as gude." I think this was the first thing that provoked a smile since I had been shot. You know it rained that night, which was a God-send to me, for it cooled the fever that was burning within me. In this condition I lay on the field until the afternoon of July 3rd, when the Confederates commenced falling back over me, and I fearing the cavalry and artillery might crush me, begged the men to take me to some place of safety. And they took me to a little house just across the pike and left me on the porch or portico until the owner of the house came who was a kind-hearted old Pennsylvania German, and took me in, placed me on a straw bed in the corner of the room. The two men having heard that you were killed, dodged into the cellar and remained there all night. On the morning of the 4th, General Buford's cavalry came in pursuit of the Confederate forces, and his chief surgeon caused me to be taken into the city where I received the best of care in a private house for three months before I could be removed to my home. I next joined my command at Culpepper in winter quarters. Their term of enlistment about to expire they were induced to re-enlist and take thirty day's leave of absence in a body. I started back to Washington with them, got sick and was taken to Annapolis, Md., to the officers hospital, where I remained until I was mustered out of the volunteer service for disability, over my protest, December 29, 1863. I went in person to the President and asked to be re-instated. He told me to go home and rest, that I was a sicker man than I thought I was, saying that he would take care of me when I was able to do duty. I accordingly went home in despair, but sure enough I received an appointment to be Major in the Veteran Reserve Corps and ordered to report to Washington for assignment to duty. I was assigned to duty as Military Superintendent of the War Department at Washington, D. C., in command of the 7th V. R. C. and promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel. In this position I served until 1866, when I was made Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers for meritorious services in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg. I never was in another battle after Gettysburg, except with Early and Breckenridge when they tried to enter Washington in 1864. I was appointed to a Captaincy and Major by Brevet in the 45th United States Infantry, Regular Army, and assigned to duty with my Brevet rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, in which I served in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi during the days of reconstruction, so-called, when in 1868 I resigned to take my seat in Congress to which I had been elected. I served my term out and returned to Wisconsin, served a term in the legislature of Wisconsin and retired to private life, in which I am reclining in my invalid chair, still suffering untold pain from my old wounds. Such is an epitome of my career since we met on the historic field of Gettysburg over thirty years ago.

I have told the story of the spurs and your kindness until it has become a "camp fire story" all over the State, and told it as I relate it to you. And I wish there were more frequently such interchanges of friendly greeting between ex-Confederate and Union soldiers as this between you and me.

I was born at Fayetteville, N. C., January 3rd, 1828. When I was ten years old my father moved to Benton county, Tennessee, and in 1840 to Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, while it was a Territory. After I was of age I was actively engaged in business pursuits until 1861, when the call to arms was sounded, in tones of thunder from the mouth of the first gun that was fired on the proud emblem of our nationality, then floating over the walls of Fort Sumter. I then conceived it to be not only my privilege but my patriotic duty to abandon my business, my home and my family for a time and go to battle for the nation's safety. My father, whose memory I revere, viewing the situation from a Southern standpoint, but at the same time being honest in his convictions, advised otherwise, saying that I was going to war with my own flesh and blood, as all of our relatives lived in the South, but I followed the dictates of my own convictions and went, and ever since have been proud of having done my duty. I am no politician, I am simply a Jacksonian Democrat. I think that if designing politicians will call a halt, that Cleveland will bridge us safely over the present monetary panic.

If there is any one thing in human shape that I despise more than another, it is the professional political shriekers, these false Elijahs, these false prophets, who have for the last thirty years been feeding the people on "apples of Sodom" set in clusters on Gomorrah. The political vampires, like the vampire of the tropics, that with its broad wings fans it unsuspecting victim into a dreamless slumber, and then sucks his life's blood—they have been trying to fan the smouldering embers of discord into a blaze of selfish gain. All the honesty in them, squeezed into a solid would not make a mass as big as a mustard seed, or be of as much use as a drop of water in the Gulf of Mexico. And still these parasites go in swarms about the body politic.

My theory is, the union of these States without the possibility of disintegration, a union in name, a union in letter and spirit. This is the "Shibboleth" of my faith and hope for the future of our country, with an amicable adjustment of our internal affairs. Then if our country should be assailed by any other nation on earth, I know that just such men as you and I would be going shoulder to shoulder battling for our national honor.

Keep the spurs Colonel, with my blessing; but I hope the occassion may never come for you to use them so vigorously that you will think yourself criminally guilty of cruelty to animals, as I have many times. Pardon me, Colonel, if I have deployed my skirmish line of thought on untenable ground, in this my disconnected answer to your tersely written communication of August 22. With assurances of my highest regard and sincere desire for mutual and perpetual good feeling and friendly relations, I am

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. CALLIS.

P. S.—I shall be more than glad to meet you at Gettysburg as indicated in your favor, my health permitting.

C.

There were Northern men in the Southern army, and Southern men in the Northern army, but in this case the remarkable coincidence is that both gentlemen were born in the Cape Fear region of our State—one in Duplin and the other in Cumberland county. After the war both were members of the legislatures of their respective States. In 1868 both were candidates for a seat in the United States House of Representatives, Callis being elected in Wisconsin, but Kenan defeated by the large Republican majority in his district in North Carolina.

If it should be the good fortune of these gentlemen to meet at Gettysburg, or anywhere else, they will surely be as abundant in hospitality and friendship as they were vigorous in war.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Midway Plaisance.

Next to the great buildings and exhibits the Midway Plaisance is one of the most interesting features of the World's Fair. This is on an avenue which extends for over a mile westward from the grounds proper, between 59th and 60th streets. It was called the Plaisance long before the White City was built having formerly been a strip of wooded land a mile in length, and six hundred feet in width, through which a roadway had been cut, connecting the two great parks of the south division of the city—Jackson (at present the site of the fair) and Washington. It is at present lined with the houses and theatres of all nations. It is without a doubt, the most cosmopolitan street in the world. Irish, German, Turkish, Chinese, Dahomey, Japanese and South Sea Island villages, castles, towers, pavilions, mosques and theatres are crowded together into an astonishingly small space.

Some of the attractions of the Plaisance are good and many are fakes. A quarter of a dollar is an open sesame to any of them and patrons are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. But when a man has gone through two or three Persian dance halls and seen Chicago girls in them all he generally emerges at the exit a madder but wiser man. But there are other attractions on the gay Midway besides the theatres and dance halls. The Ferris Wheel is to the World's Fair what the Eiffel Tower was to the Paris Exposition. The wheel is 264 feet high. It is supported on immense axle, one of the largest forgings ever made, and it is turned by means of cogs on the prophery of one side, by a big steam engine. Around the edge of the wheel, between the two sides are hung thirty-six cars. These are as large as ordinary street cars and are suspended on pivots, so their floor shall always be horizontal. The wheel revolves once in ten minutes. As the car rises it gives the passengers inside a magnificent view of Chicago. When it has reached the highest point the whole country around can be seen. On the descent a splendid view is obtained of the Midway and the different buildings of the Fair.

The Ice Railway, another novelty, is near the Ferris Wheel. This consists of an oval track, enclosed on both sides and coated with ice. The track is filled to the depth of several inches with water. Pipes from an ice-making plant are placed underneath and they freeze the water and maiutain a sheet of ice. A cable carries the sleigh to the highest point of the track and gravity does the rest.

The movable sidewalk attracts attention, not only on account of its novelty, but on account of the practical possibilities with which it is pregnant. It is built on a pier which extends several hundred feet in the lake. There are a number of short cars flexibly connected together, and forming a continuous platform is another, and this one travels at the rate of six miles an hour. When any one wishes to ride he steps on the outer platform, which moves twice as fast as the other. The sidewalk never stops moving, but it is easy to board it and leave it.

A Happy Combination

of the most potent and active properties of the whole vegetable kingdom, is that which makes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription so pre-eminently above every other so-called woman's restorative in the market. Don't stop short of the best! Don't experiment with worthless imitations, when the world acknowledges no superior to the original, reliable, and *only guaranteed* remedy for the happy restoration of suffering and debilitated woman. Costs nothing if it don't do just as recommended. See guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Responsibility for Blunders.

London Spectator.

The degree of responsibility for a blunder is the hardest of all things to decide. Morally we feel certain there is often none at all, nor do we believe that there is any one who as regards his own experience will question the accuracy of that statement. We know that the act or speech, or avoidance of either, was absolutely involuntary. The man's wits are suspended, "gone wool gathering" for a moment, just as completely as his physical power would be suspended by a momentary stroke of paralysis He is as sure of his own guiltlessness as of his own existence, and supposing his sureness sincere he is entirely in the right. It is probable, however, that in most cases—certainly in some—there is partial responsibility, the victim having been able by concentrating attention to keeep out of the liability to mental accident.

The switchman knows that his mind must not go as the train approaches, and consequently even when tired to death physically he holds it there and the train passes on in safety. We have a good deal of control over the mind, though it is not complete, or the management of human affairs would soon become impossible. The absentminded man, who is the commonest kind of a sufferer from the disease we speak of, generally knows when he must not be absentminded and can hold his attention fixed until the special crisis is past. The sufferer is not responsible for his failure, but for not keeping his mind in the condition in which the failure could not occur.

At all events it is impossible to admit the excuse of blundering while on duty into human pleas. There can be no perfect evidence except that of the accused, which cannot be received without abolishing the rules of circumstantial evidence altogether. "I blundered" must be accepted as confession by human tribunals—not as a plea justifying acquittal. A man might otherwise sign a check he had no right to sign, and then plead that he did it automatically.

The Rose, the Thistle, and Shamrock.

The national flowers of England, Scotland, and Ireland! But why? And who chose them to fill this position? And when?

To begin with—the Rose! Its adoption by England dates from so long back that Pliny wondered if Albion took its name from its white cliffs or white roses. In Edward the Third's reign, a good coin was struck called a "rose noble," bearing a rose on one of its faces. We are all familiar with the flower, too, in the wars of the Roses.

Then the Thistle! Tradition says that the thistle, with its motto, "Who shall dare meddle with me?" was first adopted as a symbol of Scotland under these circumstances: A party of invading Danes attempted to surprise the Scotch army by night. Under cover of darkness they approached the slumbering camp, when one of them trod on a prickly thistle, his cry of pain arousing the Scotch, who flew to arms, and chased the invaders from the field. From that day the thistle was honored, and worn as the badge of Scotland.

The Shamrock, the badge of Ireland, has another story connected with it. Saint Patrick, instructing the Irish in Christian doctrine, found it hard to give them an idea of Holy Trinity. He therefore stooped and gathered a Shamrock, using it as an illustration, and so satisfying the people that ever since they have carried it as their national emblem. Queen Victoria also wears the trefoil in her royal diadem, in place of the lillies of France.

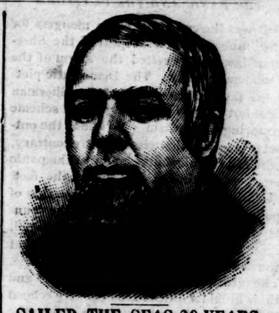
Literary Notes.

Miss Maria L. Pool's new novel, *The Two Salomes*, appears this week from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. It is a study in what may be called "invincible heredity," the heroine being a young New England girl whose moral and physical organization is abruptly disturbed by a curious strain of the tropical temperament. A double love-story gives movement to the book.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster's expected volume of verses, *On the Road Home*, is among this month's publications of the Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The poems embody thoughts, suggestions, and pictures referring chiefly to the home, friendship, the familiar relations of daily life, and the Christian year's calendar.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers publish this week Mr. Henry James's *The Wheel of Time*. The book offers three short stories, each of the "society" order. One gives to the collection its title, the remaining two being "Collaboration" and "Owen Wingrave." The last named is a psychologic study, united to an out-and-out "ghost story."

"Life is an ocean,
Each one has his bark."
Some have a bark they would gladly be rid of—a ceaseless, persistent, determined cough! present by day, not absent by night. If you take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, it will go with you! There is just one thing to do: begin a thorough treatment with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the problem is solved! You will soon wonder where it is gone, and when it went! The picture is not overdrawn—colds, lingering and obstinate coughs, and even Consumption, in its early stages, yield to this potent vegetable compound. Large bottles, one dollar, at druggists, and *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or money returned by its makers.



SAILED THE SEAS 38 YEARS.

One of His Experiences.

For thirty-eight years Capt. Loud followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. He relates one experience as follows:

"For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was sleeplessness; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest and sleep. Having seen Dr. Miles' remedies advertised I began using Nervine. After taking a small quantity the benefit received was so great that I was positively alarmed, thinking the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me; but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure did more for me than anything I had ever taken. I have been treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the judicious use of these most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was."—Capt. A. P. Loud, Hampden, Me.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Cure are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, express prepaid. They are free from all opiates and dangerous drugs.

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—AND—

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1—17. 93

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1835 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 5, 1893.

THE PANIC AND THE PLATFORM

It was the cry of the panic mongers for the "unconditional" repeal of the Sherman law that excited the alarm of the Democratic party. The Democratic platform favored the repeal of the Sherman law, but only as part of a general scheme restoring bimetalism. No one at the outset pretended otherwise. On the contrary, when the panic burst upon us the panic mongers distinctly recognized the fact, declaring that it was not a question of politics but of the salvation of the country in which all parties were interested. As experts in finance they asserted that the Sherman law had caused the panic. The great newspapers of the cities and their humbler allies in the country echoed the cry. If the panic was sudden, the diagnosers, the diagnosis and the remedy were at hand with as surprising celerity. A wave of terror passed over the land and the smitten people were ready to listen to advice from any quarter; coming from the self-constituted doctors of finance who were pulling the wires, they literally gulped it. It was a black day for the country. Even here in North Carolina, it was asserted freely in the correspondence of the newspapers that nearly all the North Carolina delegation would vote for unconditional repeal, and except in one or two papers there was no indignant denial, so stunned was the public mind.

Never has the wisdom of our form of government been more clearly demonstrated than in the fate of the panic mongers' demand. They rushed their measure through the House of Representatives, composed largely of new and inexperienced legislators, before its members had time to gather their wits. When, however, the matter came over to the veterans of the Senate—a body whose powers are continuous and which, barring the accidents of death, &c., is required to contain, always, two thirds of its old members—it was received by that experienced body in such a matter of fact way that its promoters fairly howled with rage and astonishment. Evidently, as Senator Vance observed, they were afraid their panic would not hold out.

That is precisely what has happened. The panic gave out while the Senate was making its diagnosis.

But the panic mongers were equal to the occasion. The same effrontery with which they proclaimed that the people hoarded United States currency because they believed it was going to fall in value, served them now. They shifted their ground without a moment's hesitation; proclaimed—what the President has not done—that repeal was a party measure; and asserted that the party platform of the party in power demanded it "unconditionally." We actually have some people in North Carolina who have been dragooned into believing this. It is worth while, therefore, at this stage of the matter to make sure of what the platform does say.

The New York World, one of the unconditional repealers, publishes a very useful compendium of things called the "World Alamanac." On page 79 is the Chicago platform, in which its several sections are conveniently edited by titles indicative of the topic and replacing the numbers which separated the sections as in the original draft. The section relating to coinage appears thus:

GOLD AND SILVER.—We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of this country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safe-guards of legislation as shall ensure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

The World's title for this section is accurately chosen. There is nothing else in the platform concerning gold and silver and coinage. Can any rational person read it and fail to see that the thing aimed at and the thing demanded is the coinage of gold and silver on equal terms? Gold is and has always been given free and unlimited coinage at our mints. The platform demands an equal privilege for silver. It declares such equal privilege to be the unalterable policy of the Democratic party when it uses the expression "We hold to" &c. It leaves to the law-making representatives of the party, if successful at the polls, the details of such legislation as will effect the thing aimed at, naming three alternative methods. Plainly, until the thing aimed at is secured by such legislation, the "makeshift" *must remain.*

Is it possible to twist any other construction out of this coinage plank of the Democratic platform?

WHY THE SENATE DOESN'T ACT

We have several times endeavored to point out the reason why, conceding that there is a majority of Senators who favor unconditional repeal, the Senate doesn't vote accordingly. The reason is that the majority for repeal is a mongrel one, part Democrats, part Republicans, whereas the majority which controls the Senate is all Democratic—that is to say, it is composed of members of the dominant party, the party which the people last year chose by such an overwhelming majority to carry out the doctrines proclaimed by it. The rules of the Senate, as of other deliberative bodies, and its method of procedure, are such as the partisan majority in control of it adopt. Whenever that partisan controlling majority pleases to adopt cloture it will do so. In order to arrive at a decision whether or not it will do so, it polls a caucus of itself. In the present instance, the caucus is controlled by a majority who are opposed to unconditional repeal. Does any sane person expect the caucus to make itself do what it doesn't want to do? Government by party, as we had occasion to observe last week, is inherent in a free government. The Democrats, whose caucus controls the Senate, recognize the vital nature of this fact, and when it comes to a question like cloture, which is of the essence of party discipline, to say nothing of party ascendency, the mongrel majority for repeal is powerless. It is to be observed that no Democrat has proposed cloture. No loyal Democrat who reflects will, so long as the repeal majority and the Democratic majority are not identical; nor will any loyal Democrat advocate cloture against the will of the caucus of his party. The nearest approach to such an attitude by any Democrat was the hasty threat of a "business week" by Senator Voorhees under the instigation of Republican Senator Hale, as described by us some time since. Mr. Voorhees, evidently reprimanded by the caucus, took it all back the next day, and all the bills and propositions for cloture since have emanated from Republicans.

We trust that those democrats who have intemperately called for cloture against the decision of their own party representatives, will upon reflection see the indiscreetness of such a demand. It would mean the dissolution of the party. There need be no fear of the Senate's ability to act on the Federal elections bill and the tariff bill so long as conservatism prevents such a dissolution.

A LOSS TO THE BENCH.

The Lumberton correspondent of the Wilmington Star writes that paper that Judge Connor, who is holding court in Lumberton this week, will retire to private life at the close of this term of Robeson Court. This is greatly to be regretted. The State can ill spare from her service such men as Judge Connor. He is not only an able jurist, but he presents an example of lofty devotion to duty which is not so common as it was before the revolution of 1861-5.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Simmons's nomination, which was announced on September 5th, has not yet been acted upon.

* * *

M. Emile Zola has excited a lively controversy by asserting that authors may without loss of dignity act as travelling correspondents of newspapers.

* * *

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says that Senator Ransom is classed among those in favor of unconditional repeal. That was announced in the New York World on the 6th of September, in its Washington correspondence of Sept. 5, as a change of classification, the Senator having previously been classed as opposed to unconditional repeal.

* * *

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent writing on Monday says that the Senate's inaction is caused by certain trimmers who find themselves between the devil and the deep sea. They fear they will lose patronage if they vote against the President, and they fear their constituents if they don't. That is not an elevated, or elevating, condition of affairs.

* * *

We observe, says the Winston Sentinel, that the Southport Leader comes out for Hill, of New York, for President with Vance, of North Carolina, for Vice-President. The Sentinel should much prefer Vance for President and Hill for Vice-President.

VANCE, RANSOM AND ELIAS.

(Asheville Citizen, 28th.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28th.—It is believed here that the Finance committee of the Senate will report Collector Elias' case on Tuesday, and it is thought by those best informed that it will be against confirmation. What the action of the Senate will be when the matter comes up in executive session is not so certain. And what the action of the President will be in case the Senate should refuse to confirm, is still more problematical.

Senator Vance will undoubtedly prefer personal charges against Elias, and it is thought Senators will be governed largely by the nature of these charges and the proofs. If these are sufficient to govern Senators in refusing to confirm, it is thought the President may be induced by the same charges and proofs to recede and name another man.

Vance's friends do not claim that there is no possibility of harm coming to the Democratic party in North Carolina by the Senator's fight against Elias. They say no other course was left him, and at the same time maintain his manhood. They claim that Senator Vance's wishes were not only utterly ignored by the President when he appointed the collector, but that Senator Ransom took advantage of the President's well known penchant for Elias, and endorsed him warmly, notwithstanding the fact that in doing so he disregarded an agreement made with Vance that the collector, attorney and marshal in the eastern district were to be named by Ransom and endorsed by Vance, and the collector, attorney and marshal in the western district were to be named by Vance and endorsed by Ransom. In fact, the whole fight is looked upon here by many as one between the two Senators, rather than between Vance and the President or Vance and Elias, and that the result will effect these two men more than it can either the Democratic party in North Carolina or Mr. Cleveland.

Asheville Citizen, Sept. 28th.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Kope Elias matter is becoming interesting. Senator Ransom charges that Senator Vance is relying on Republican votes to defeat the confirmation of Elias. To this the obvious reply is that President Cleveland and Senator Ransom are relying on these same Republicans votes to repeal the silver law in opposition to a majority of the Democratic party. Moreover, the question with Republicans is as to the fitness of Elias, and Senator Vance, it is positively asserted, has proof that he is unfit for the place.

It has come to Vance's knowledge that papers are being circulated among the lawyers of North Carolina endorsing Elias. Those lawyers who do not know Mr. Elias will do well to wait until Senator Vance has shown his hand, for he believes he has proof positive that Elias should not be confirmed.

The amusing thing about the Republican vote is that Senator Vance got ahead of Senator Ransom on that side of the Chamber.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1893.

The key that will open the door-lock in the Senate is being made, but the locksmiths are not working in public. It is evident that something of great importance is going on under the surface in the Senate. The talk for and against the Voorhees repeal bill still takes up the regulated amount of time each day, and will probably continue to do so until some time next week, but Senators representing all sides of the silver question are holding consultations in private and it is confidently expected that the result will be a compromise between the conflicting demands that, while it will not be precisely what is desired by either President Cleveland or the Senators who favor the free coinage of silver, will be of such a nature that it will be accepted by the free-coinage men as the best they can get and signed by President Cleveland as the only silver measure that can be passed by the Senate. The exact nature of the compromise cannot be given, because it has not yet been decided upon, but that it will provide for the continued coinage of silver by the government and for the issue of bonds to strengthen the Treasury gold reserve is regarded as certain, as they are the two things contended for by the silver men and the unconditional repeal men respectively. President Cleveland has taken and will take no part in this compromise. He has made his recommendation in the regular way and will have nothing more to say until Congress sends him the bill. While he believes that the proper thing to do is to pass the Voorhees bill without amendment, leaving other financial matters to follow in a separate bill, it is thought that he will sign the proposed compromise.

Should the expectation of disposing of the silver question by the 15th of this month be realized it is probable that Congress will take a recess of several weeks. A recess can easily be taken without retarding legislation, as the House will next week pass the bill for the repeal of the Federal election law and no other important bill will be reported for a while. The committees will, of course, continue their work during the recess, if one be taken, and soon after Congress comes together again it is hoped that the new tariff bill will be ready to be reported to the House.

The republicans in the House have up to this time shown a fear of the bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws that is in some respects remarkable. The attempts that they have made to defend those laws have been so weak that they practically amount to an acknowledgement that the laws are bad and vicious in their tendency and ought to be repealed.

"Little Billy" Chandler made one of his usual exhibitions of himself in the Senate Saturday afternoon, while speaking in favor of a resolution recently offered by him, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the authority under which he appointed the Fairchild commission, which is investigating republican crookedness in the office of the Appraiser of the port of New York. He started out with a lot of rot about the Senate being ignored by the unconstitutional and illegal appointment of the commission and wound up by admitting that Congress had given the Secretary of the Treasury explicit authority to expend not more than $100,000 a year for the detection and prevention of fraud upon the customs revenue, precisely the duty upon which the Fairchild commission is engaged.

The House committee on banking and currency is engaged in hearing arguments from members of the House in favor of the various financial bills, including several for the repeal of the tax on state bank currency, which have been referred to it, and later outsiders may be heard both for and against these measures.

Neither chairman Wilson nor anybody else can stop the flood of outright lies that are being sent out from Washington concerning the new tariff bill. Mr. Wilson says of the latest, charging that the democrats on the Ways and Means committee were hesitating about making an attack on the McKinley atrocity, and that the committee had agreed that the new tariff should not go into effect until January 1, 1895: "As to hesitation, the democrats of the committee are now hard at work on the new bill, which we propose to report to the House as soon as we can get it ready. We appreciate the importance of our task, and the pledges which the democratic party has made to the people and there will be no shirking of duty or of responsibility. Any suggestion to the contrary is unworthy of consideration. The date upon which the new tariff bill will go into effect has not been determined."

Mrs. Cleveland was out Saturday afternoon for the first time since the birth of baby Esther. Accompanied by the President she took a carriage drive. Beyond being a little paler than she usually looks she appeared to be in excellent health and was certainly in a jolly good humor.

President Cleveland to Gov. Northen.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Sept. 25th, 1893.

HON. W. J. NORTHEN,

MY DEAR SIR:—I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, when read in connection with the message sent to Congress, in extraordinary session, appears to me to be very explicit.

I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work or for a good dollar's worth of the product of his toil. I not only want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate a broader wisdom and good faith, thus placing upon a firm foundation our credit among the nations on the earth. I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency so safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises, instead of hoarding it. You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money. I want good, sound and stable money, and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use.

Within the limits of what I have written, I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a re-adjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law, which is charged with all our financial woes. In the present state of the public mind, this law cannot be built upon, nor patched in such a way as to relieve the situation. I am therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so called Sherman law.

I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation. My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the Democratic party may not be justly responsible for such a catastrophe.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

North Carolina at Washington.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday contains the following from Washington.

Inasmuch as Mr. F. D. Koonce (Populist), who filed notice of contest against Congressman Grady in the Third North Carolina District, has not taken any testimony or filed his brief in the case, it had been supposed here that he practically abandoned the matter, but to-day Representative Simpson received from Mr. Koonce a petition, which he wants presented to the Elections Committee, giving him the right to now take the testimony, and have it printed. Mr. Koonce claims that his failure to do so within the time required by law was due to the destruction of his dwelling by fire last March and the burning of his papers, documents, memoranda, etc. Mr. Simpson says he will make an effort to place the petition before the committee at the meeting to be held next Tuesday.

It will doubtless interest the people of Virginia and North Carolina to know that there is every reason now to believe a compromise will be reached on the financial question by Congress. The air here is full of talk of this kind and the best authorities around the Capitol seem to think that something will have to be done to bring all elements in the party nearer together on a matter that is calculated to somewhat divide the ranks unless a solution is reached. It will be remembered that when the vote was taken in the House on the Wilson bill, all of the Virginia members, with the exception of Messrs. Wise and Tucker, voted for the different ratios proposed by Mr. Bland, including even 16 to 1, and all but Mr. Wise voted to restore the Bland-Allison act. On the final call to repeal the bullion-purchasing clause of the Sherman law, all of the Virginia delegation voted in the affirmative, except Messrs. Jones and Epes, on the ground that inasmuch as they could not get what they wanted it was thoroughly in accord with the Chicago platform to repeal the "makeshift" and trust to future legislation for establishing a monetary system that would bring the two metals nearer a parity.

The North Carolina delegation were, taken as a whole, firmer in their demand for silver on the free-coinage basis, but on the final test, several voted for unconditional repeal.

"The Rights of Man."

For the Observer.

Thereon hangs a tale of blood and strife. In the Colonial days of America scarcely anything political was so much talked of. Where this political phrase came from we can't tell. James Otis, of colonial fame, used it in his famous book on the rights of the American Colonies. Sadden, however, and obscure as its first appearance was, it soon become one of the most fashionable of phrases in political life. It played a great part in scenes of blood and strife between the American Colonists and the British crown 1776-81. It was incorporated into our Declaration of Independence by Thomas Jefferson, "one of the fathers of the Democratic party," and who drafted that illustrious paper. It was discussed by Madison, Hamilton, and many other eminent statesmen of that day, thereby incorporated in the fundamental laws of 1778, the "Articles of Confederation and compact" that linked together the Colonial States of America. Synonymously, President Lincoln used it in his official documents, "quoted from an obscure poet," viz: "A government of the People—for the People—by the People." However, fashions in phrases, like other fashions, have changed. The rights of man, once in everybody's mouth are seldom heard these days. These, unalienable rights once the pride of political parties, and pass-word of our most eminent statesmen, are referred to, only to be sneered at as a flourish of rhetoric and chimera of imagination. "A phrase of the past." With political victory by the Republican party in 1860, come sectionalism and fratricidal scenes of blood and strife. If from the beginning of their "Thirty years" dynasty they had any rectitude and honor, and had maintained it during that time for principles according to the laws of our country—in their paroxyms and expiring throes of 1892-3—they would not have left a legacy of monopolists. Bankruptcy and monetary panics, for their lawful specessors to fight against—they would not have formed a conspiracy with the millionaire vampire gold-bugs of Wall street, sectionalism and centralism to retard the progress and credit of their country. Our panorama gives a dark view of our country's monetary condition, of this "Thirty year dynasty" and defunct party. Yet not hopeless. Behind the dark and stormy clouds overspreading our land, glimpses are to be had of a fairer haven. Behind the above political and monetary afflictions, caused by the enemies of our country—shutting out the sun-shine for a time—there is a great true political life, in charge of our government, under the auspices of the Democratic party, "The Right of Man."

R. T. SCANLIN.

City of Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1893.

The "Little Corporal's" Name.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—Apropos of the remarkable article on the first page of yesterday's OBSERVER, illustrating the great Napoleon's superstitious reverence of the letter, M, permit me to offer for the entertainment of your readers a very singular fact with regard to his own name:—that it forms a complete epitome of his life.

Take the first part of the name in Greek (though, as you have not the Greek letter, we must suppose that), observing that the last "O" in Napoleon is not the Greek "omikron," but "omega," and reduce the word down to the last syllable by successively cutting off a letter thus:

1. Napoleon.
4. apoleon
7. poleon
5. leon
5. eon
2. on.

Divide the last part of the name into its two Latin words, "Bona parte."

Then—placing the words in the order in which they are numbered—the sentence reads: Napoleon on leon, apoleon, eon, oleon, poleon; and the translation is: "Napoleon, being a lion, from (or descended from) a lion, going about destroying cities." Bona parte (Latin) "Of good fate or fortune."

Every word of the above is good Greek or Latin, and is correctly parsed by the rules found in Bullion's Greek and Latin grammars.

Many years ago the above was scribbled on a piece of paper for the writer—then a school boy at the Donaldson Academy—by the late William F. Wightman, editor of the "North Carolinian," though it is not remembered that he claimed to have discovered this literary curio.

M.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

Lumber Bridge Items.

We wrote you of the recent visit of Mrs. Bethune, of Lynchwood, S. C., to her brothers, Messrs. Loch, Neill and A. L. Shaw, and other relatives here. To-day (25th) a telegram was received stating that Mrs. Bethune is dying of typhoid fever. Mrs. Bethune was a lady of an unusually amiable character. It is but a few months since her only child, a little boy, was killed by lightning while playing in the yard.

Mr. Mac Ansley, a railroad official located at Mt. Airy, is visiting his father, Mr. Jesse Ausley.

The members of Providence Baptist Church have taken steps to employ Rev. Mr. Kesler, of Laurinburg, for one fourth of his time. He is a young man of consecration and talent.

Mr. Wayne McNeill, the young teacher at Galatia, Cumberland County, was here yesterday. We are glad to learn that his prospects for a good school are bright.

Misses Louine and Sadie Husks received a warm welcome on their return from Fayetteville, whither they were called by the death of their father.

Presbytery convenes in Maxton on the 18th of October.

Misses Annie Belle Malloy and Julia McEachern leave in a few days for the Normal and Industrial School, Greensboro, N. C.

Miss Mary McEachern is on a visit home, but will resume her school work in Moore County in a few weeks.

Miss Flora McEachern will teach near the home of Commissioner George Graham, of Cumberland.

Death of Rev. B. G. Covington.

Rev. B. G. Covington, says a special to the Wilmington Messenger of Sept. 29th, the former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Florence, died this morning on the train between Florence and Latta, of heart failure. Mr. Covington has been pastor of Latta and Pinewood church for this year and was on his way to fill an appointment at Latta to-morrow. He left his home late and ran part of the way to the depot for fear of being left. The attack came on him soon after reaching the depot. He died before reaching Sellers. His body was brought here this afternoon for interment, which will be to-morrow afternoon from the Baptist Church.

Mr. Covington was a native of Robeson county, N. C. He came to this city about ten years ago, and was pastor till last year when he resigned. He was 54 years old, was in the ministry thirty years. He married Miss Annie Capel, of Robeson county twenty-five years ago. He had no children. He was a student at Wake Forest and a graduate of the theological seminary, which was then located at Greenville. He was a member of the Southern Baptist convention and a prime mover in the South Carolina Baptist orphanage. He was one of the most conscientious christians. The death has cast a gloom over the city. He leaves a wife and a large family circle, besides scores of friends, to mourn his death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CORNS.—If a sufferer try a vial of Forsyth's Infallible Corn Cure. A cure guaranteed. Only at A. J. Cook & Co.'s.

FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.—Cash strictly on delivery of all work on and after October 1st. Charge for laundrying collars hereafter 2c.

SOVEREIGN.—Humphrey's Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the world.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield, of Winston-Salem, will be in Fayetteville at the LaFayette Hotel on the afternoon of Thursday and morning of Friday, October 26th and 27th. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Strawberry Plants $1.25 per 1,000. Standard varieties.
O. W. BLACKNALL,
Sept. 28—2t Kittrell's, N. C.

Choice Green and Black Teas, for sale by
H. R. HORNE.

Carolina Baking Powder (of full strength and purity, and made at home) for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda Fountain for all the latest drinks.

Pure Cream Tartar and Cooking Soda, for sale by
H. R. HORNE.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

Spices (strictly pure); Kerosene Oil (highest grade) for sale by
H. R. HORNE.

Large variety of Toilet Soaps, Shoe Polishes, Starch, Bluing, Diamond Dyes, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Prompt response to night calls by H. R. HORNE.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, Jr., Druggist.

Medicinal Liquors, selected with a view to the needs of the sick, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Pimples
AND
Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

S. S. S.

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

When travelling, always take a cake of Johnson's Oriental Soap with you. Hotels are often caught free using hotel soaps. Sold by King Bros.

Cases of 40 years standing where operations have failed, have been cured by Japanese Pile Cure. Guaranteed by King Bros.

Japanese Pile Cure is the only one that can be guaranteed, as it is the only cure. Sold by King Bros.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW FALL
—AND—
Winter Goods
AT ROSE & LEAK'S
One Price Cash Store.

ROSE AND LEAK TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
WALTER F. LEAK
of the Firm has just returned from the northern cities with the
Largest and Most Complete
—AND—
BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS
they have ever had the pleasure of offering on sale.

The impression seems to have gotten out that for many reasons only a few goods would be brought to Fayetteville this season.

A glance at the large stacks of new Dry Goods Boxes in front of Rose & Leak's Store—and especially a look into the Store itself—will cause a prompt correction of this serious error. Fayetteville should do a large
Fall and Winter Business
this year. The people
NEED THE GOODS
AND ROSE & LEAK CAN
Supply their Wants.
To buyers at a distance (as well as those nearer home)
ROSE & LEAK
take pleasure in saying that they have
"All the Goods you are looking for."
AND THAT THEY NEVER WERE MORE ATTRACTIVE OR CHEAPER.
ROSE & LEAK
HAVE JUST OPENED A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NEW AND STYLISH
WRAPS.
ROSE & LEAK CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
IN ADDITION TO THOSE POPULAR MAKES: DOUGLAS, LILLY BRACKET and KRIPENDORF DITMAN, they have added this season a line of the popular
"BAY STATE SHOES."
Rose & Leak have just received *direct from the manufacturer* in Virginia,
ONE CASE (60 prs.) ALL-WOOL FINE WHITE BLANKETS,
the best bargain at the price ever seen in Fayetteville.
Time and space will not permit anything more about Rose & Leak's new stock.
Call and see how large and desirable it is.
GOODS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.
Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
9—28—93

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of J. M. MacRae, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of September, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 28th of Sept., 1893.
JOHN MACRAE,
10—5—93 6t Administrator.

DRESS MAKING.
Perfection Tailor System of Dress Cutting.
SEWING OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED.
MRS. ORRELL.
MRS. EVANS.
Over Mrs. John Shaw's Millinery Store.
9—28—93 tf

WANTED.
MOCKING BIRD.
GOOD PRICE PAID FOR A SINGER.
Address P. O. BOX 186,
9—28—93 2w Fayetteville N. C.

Bring on your Silver, Gold and Greenbacks.
The Wheels of Commerce Must Turn and Currency is Necessary.
"With a Long Pull and Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether," Brighter Times are Ahead.

Constant arrivals of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries and Confections, such as Tenney's and Royster's Candies, New York Biscuit Company's Cakes and Crackers.

Our Flour "KNEADS" no words of commendation to those who have given it a trial. Those who have not are making the mistake of their life (and are not well "BREAD").

A few cans of FRESH OYSTERS expected Saturday. Speak in time. The ball will now begin to roll.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
9—28—93 tf

Notice of Sale under Execution.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Superior Court of Harnett County in a case entitled "E. A. Lewis vs. A. M. McBryde and J. F. Byrd," I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the interest of defendant A. M. McBryde, being a one-half interest, in that tract of land bought of the Alex. Elliot estate by C. D. Nixon and A. McArthur, lying on the waters of Carver's Creek and, the whole tract, containing 669½ acres. The one-half interest levied upon contains 334¾ acres and is that portion of the whole which lies on the north side of the Pee Dee Road. For full description see deed from Chas. D. Nixon and wife to A. McBryde, recorded in the Register's office in Book V, No. 4, page 83.

Place of sale: Court House Door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: 12 o'clock M., Monday, November 6th, 1893.

Terms: Cash.

J. B. SMITH,
Sept. 27, 1893. Sheriff.

A STRONG CARD.

Perfection is decidedly a strong card in the Flour trade of Fayetteville.

Second to none in quality, and *always* the cheapest by 50 to 75 cents a barrel, are facts which speak with convincing force.

In buying Perfection, you don't have to pay for the *reputation*. We do that. Another new car just in.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 21, 1893.

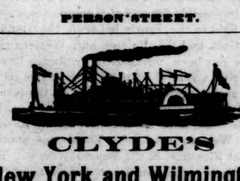
USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH
LUMBER.
WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
PERSON STREET.



CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M
NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Sept. 30
CROATAN.....Saturday, Oct. 7
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, Sept. 30
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Oct. 7
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Sept. 26
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Oct. 3
Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.
Fifty-seventh year Begins Sept. 14, 1893.
Ten (10) Professors and Instructors.
Junior and Senior Studies elective.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
Well-equipped Gymnasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Location Healthful.
Community Excellent.
Teaching Thorough.
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.
Send for a Catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER,
7—20—93 President.

KING BROS.,
Prescription Druggists,
—Hotel LaFayette Building.—
Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any
Regular Practicing Physician.
Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

To All Who Wear Clothing!
DON'T FORGET
Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,
AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT
J. A. BURNS & CO.
KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF
CLOTHING
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
IN THE CITY.
Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.
We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.
Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.
3—23—93

General Insurance Agency.
ROOM No. 10.
THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
H. I McDUFFIE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
represents the following old and reliable companies:
THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000
And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
2—9—tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.
DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 5, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. SMITH—Taxes.
J. N. EMMETT—Coal.
M A. TILLER—Notice.
H. W. LILLY—Executor's Notice.
A. B. WILLIAMS—For Sale at Auction.
JOHN MACRAE—Administrator's Notice.
CROSS CREEK MFG. CO.—Wood for Sale.
F. W. THORNTON & SON—See Supplement.
H. R. NOVITZKY—Grand Rally of the People.
S. FENCHEL—High Class Whiskies, Brandies, &c.
FRANK W. THORNTON—"Let us then be up and Doing."
JOHN F. MUSELWHITE—Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.—Change of Schedule—4th page.

The coming Cumberland Fair will be the biggest thing in its way ever seen in North Carolina.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th of November, are the dates of the Cumberland County Fair. Don't forget them.

The contributions at the Presbyterian Church on next Sunday morning will be for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at Brunswick, Ga.

The cotton receipts at this market for the past week were 656 bales against 1082 last year. But cotton is a little higher now than it was this time last year. But the receipts promises to be larger this season.

The racing at previous Cumberland County Fairs has always been fine—this year, with the large purses offered, supplementing the attraction of an unsurpassed track, the races will equal the best in the South.

Black Bess, an eleven months old colt, owned and trained by a boy in knee pants, will be one of the many attractions at the Cumberland County Fair. She is a perfect wonder, and has excited great interest wherever exhibited.

Rev. John Troy

Preached at the Methodist Church last Sunday morning and night, and delighted many of his old friends and a large congregation with two able and eloquent sermons.

Schedule Change on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The North bound passenger schedule on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. beginning Monday the 9th inst., leave Wilmington 4.50 A. M., arrive at Fayetteville 7.52 A. M.; leave Fayetteville 8.17 A. M.; arrive at Raleigh 11.00 A. M.; Greensboro 12.10 P. M.; Winston-Salem 3.05 P. M.; Mt. Airy 5.35 P. M. South bound train arrive at Fayetteville 7.25 P. M.; close connection to and from Raleigh, and all points North, also to and from Winston-Salem via Walnut Cove.

On Haymount.

Haymount, whose suburban beauties have been often sung in these columns, is looking especially beautiful now. In the full leaf of June, and again in the turning of the leaf, is its glory. Perhaps Autumnal tints best suit the reposeful dignity of its homes.

There are, by the way, some recent improvements on Haymount. Mrs. U. C. Myrover's handsome house has been completed, and Capt. John H. Robinson has greatly improved his place by a large addition to his house.

Deer Driving.

A party of gentlemen consisting of Dr. H. W. Lilly, Col. Chas. Haigh, Maj. Geo. H. Hall, Messrs. G. A. Burns, W. N. Williams, the brothers Fitzell, W. L. Autry, Warren Carver and W. H. Slocomb had quite an exciting deer hunt six miles below Fayetteville on the banks of the Cape Fear River. They brought back a magnificent buck and a doe. They report a delightful trip and an exciting race, and look forward to much sport in the future, as the woods in that section abound in deer. The two deer killed weigh nearly 100 lbs. each.

An Elegant Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, of New York City, gave a most delightful reception at their beautiful country, villa Myrtle Hill, on last Thursday evening from 4 to 7 o'clock. Several hundred guests were invited, and nearly all took advantage of the splendid weather to pay their respects to our winter visitors. Remsburg's orchestra furnished the music and the young people after enjoying a sumptuous repast "tripped the light fantastic toe" by moonlight, under the broad verandah, far into the night, when all returned home charmed with these hospitable northern people and their lovely home.

The Co-Operative Bank of North Carolina.

The new bank established in this city, the Co-operative Bank of North Carolina, is not, as stated in our last issue, a branch of the Bank of the Carolinas at Florence, S. C. The President, Mr. John P. Coffin, writes to us to say that the bank here has no connection whatever with that in South Carolina, but is under a special charter by the legislature of North Carolina, and Fayetteville is and will be the headquarters. Neither is Mr. Snow the Cashier, but our esteemed townsman, Mr. W. B. LaFar, as will be seen by the corrected advertisement in to-day's paper. Our readers will please note the correction.

Commissioners' Court.

The Board met in regular monthly session on Monday last, October 2nd. Present: J. M. Lamb, chairman; W. Doug. Smith, G. W. Graham, G. A. McDonald and M. Hall.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Ordered, that all officers who give bond shall hereafter pay for the recording of same.

Ordered, that the F. I. L. I. Company be relieved of tax on its property in Cross Creek township for the years 1891-'2, it being exempt by law.

Ordered, that Henry E. Smith be appointed a delegate to represent Cumberland County in the Road Convention called to meet in the city of Raleigh October 18th, 1893, with J. M. Lamb, alternate.

The petition for assigning hands to work South River, from Ray's Landing to Peter's Creek, was referred to the supervisors of Beaver Dam township.

A. H. Watson was granted license as auctioneer.

D. J. Wheeler, constable of Cedar Creek township tendered his bond, which was accepted and ordered recorded.

J. B. Smith, Sheriff, tendered his State and County tax bonds which were accepted.

J. M. Faircloth, of Cedar Creek township, was allowed to change the public road from Cedar Creek to the Melvin place at the old Jackson place upon his complying with the law without expense to the county.

The petition of the citizens of Black River township to lay out and establish a public road from a point on the new road near Godwin's depot, thence by D. A. Graham's, L. J. Tew's and W. B. Warren's to the county line near Gainey's bridge on Black River, was granted, provided said road be laid out without expense to the county.

The Sheriff reported having collected the balance due for 1892 taxes as per report of the auditing committee and produced vouchers therefor. The Clerk of the Board was ordered to turn over the tax books for 1893 to the Sheriff.

The Chairman was ordered to visit the home for the aged and infirm and supply the need of the inmates.

After auditing sundry bills the Board adjourned.

A War Reminiscence.

On the first page of this issue will be found an interesting correspondence between Col. Thos. R. Kenan and General John B. Callis, of Wisconsin. General Callis is the son of John Callis, a native of Montgomery county, who removed to Fayetteville in his youth. It will be observed that he has dropped the a from his name which was always spelled Calais by those who bore it here, though pronounced Callis, or Kellis. He is a nephew of the late Wm. L. Calais, for so many years before the war deputy sheriff of Cumberland county, under Sheriff Johnson, and first cousin of Mrs. R. T. Scanlin and great uncle of Mr. C. H. Calais of this city, and first cousin of Capt. Wm. J. Calais, now of Asheville, a gallant officer of the 33rd Regiment of Lane's Brigade. We believe Mr. Wm. L. Calais was a native of Fayetteville, but the family came to this State from Virginia, and originally, as the name indicates, were French. The cousin referred to by General Callis, whom he buried at Antietam, was a brother of Mrs. Scanlin and Capt. W. J. Calais.

The Lieutenant Shepherd referred to is our learned friend, Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, President of Charleston College.

Cumberland Fruits at the World's Fair.

It is gratifying to note the success of our County-man, Mr. J. S. Breece, in his fruit exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago, as indicated in the subjoined letter. The writer, Mr. Chas. Wright, is Superintendent of Pomology, in the department of Horticulture. In this department articles exhibited compete for premiums. Mr. Breece also has pears on exhibition in our State department at Chicago, but no premiums are offered by the State.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION.
CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 22.

J. S. Breece,

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in informing you that the fruits have been received, and are now on exhibition. I have just made out cards for the judges to examine them, and will have them properly taken care of. The persimmons and pears are the finest we have had, and I thank you for the interest you have taken in us.

Very truly,
CHAS. WRIGHT.

Our Charleston Guests and the Atlantic Coast Line.

Our late gusts, the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, thus express their appreciation of the A. L. C. officials:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12, 1893.

C. C. West, Soliciting Agent, Atlantic Coast Line, City—Dear Sir: At a special meeting of the Washington Light Infantry, held September 6th, 1893, it was, on motion of Capt. Cogswell, unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Washington Light Infantry are due the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line railway system for the innumerable courteous attentions shown by all the officials and employes of the Atlantic Coast Line to the Washington Light Infantry on their trip to the Fayetteville (N. C.) Independent Light Infantry centennial celebration of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of August, 1893.

Resolved, That the many unusual favors conferred by the Atlantic Coast Line will always be pleasantly remembered as significant, both of the efficient management of the Atlantic Coast Line and also as an expression of the kindly relations that have ever existed between the two organizations.

I take great pleasure in forwarding these resolutions, and request that you will extend them. Thanking you personally for the valuable time you devoted and interest you took in our behalf on the above occasion.

I am, very respectfully,
E. S. DINGLE,
Secretary *pro tem.*

The Graded School.

The attendance at the graded school is steadily increasing. It opened on Monday last with 203 pupils—an average of more than 30 to each grade, while that taught by Miss Matthews numbers more than 50 pupils.

People and their Movements.

Mr. E. W. Overbaugh left Monday for Charlotte.

Miss Matt Williams left Tuesday for the world's fair.

Mr. E. H. Jennings, of Rocky Mount, spent Monday in the city.

Mr. John Phillips, of Charleston, S. C., was in the city on Saturday.

Miss Jennie Steinhilper has returned to the Greensboro Normal College.

Miss Clara Hodges has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in this city.

Mr. Jno. MacRae left Saturday to attend the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. David Ray, we regret to report, has been indisposed since his return from the World's Fair.

Rev. Mr. Norman, of Wilmington, is assisting Mr. Lyon in a revival at Hay St. Methodist Church.

Mr. Simon Novitzky, of Birmingham, Conn., returned home yesterday after a visit to his brother, Mr. H. R. Novitzky.

Miss Mamie Bidgood, of Farmville, Va., has returned home after a visit of several weeks to the family of Mr. R. W. Bidgood.

We extremely regret, in common with his many friends in this community, to learn that Mr. Solms still continues seriously ill.

Mr. E. R. McKethan, of Savannah, Ga., who has been spending a few days with his mother, left Monday night for Chicago and the World's Fair.

We are glad to learn that Mr. James Leak, the efficient telegraph operator of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., who has been seriously ill is much better.

Messrs. A. E. Rankin, H. L. Cook, Styles Sedberry, Capt. W. H. Pemberton, and F. H. Foushee have returned home after a fifteen days sojourn at the World's Fair.

We are glad to learn that our esteemed townsman, Mr. Steinhilper, who received a painful injury from straining the muscles of the back at Messrs. Gronameyer & McClure's, last week, is out again, with the prospect of speedy recovery.

Brem's, afterwards Williams's Battery.

The Charlotte Observer of Sunday contains the following:

The Observer this morning thanks Mr. R. P. Chapman, primarily, and next, Mr. A. B. Williams, of Fayetteville, for obtaining for publication the roster of Brem's battery which Mr. Williams sends with the following letter:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 27.

Mr. R. P. Chapman,

DEAR SIR:—You will please find enclosed muster roll of Battery C, Tenth North Carolina State Troops, and officers May 186, 1862. I am very sorry that I cannot furnish you with a list of the battery up to the close of the war, but this is impossible as all of my papers were lost at Appomattox Court House, or in other words just before our army got there. You can hand the enclosed list to your city paper for publication. Doubtless it will be a satisfaction to the members of the old company to know that their last battery commander has not forgotten them.

Please remember me to Dr. Jos. Graham and Mr. Shaw and accept for yourself the best wishes for your success in life.

Yours truly,
A. B. WILLIAMS.

Here follows a roster of the company by places, chiefly Charlotte, whence the enlistments took place. Our esteemed townsman Capt. A. B. Williams, who supplied the above information to our Charlotte contemporary, went out in May, 1861, as 2d Lieutenant of Brem's Company, became Captain of the battery in October, 1863, and commanded it with distinguished gallantry until the close at Appomatox.

Mr. Belden's Reminiscences.

The "Traditions of Cross Creek and Reminiscences of Fayetteville," which our venerable friend, Mr. Belden, contributed to last week's OBSERVER, has excited the liveliest interest in our citizens, young and old, and called forth, on all hands, unstinted encomiums upon the admirable style in which the article is written, its good taste, and the unflagging entertainment which it offered from beginning to end. It was, as we said, a valuable contribution to local history, a subject to which the people of North Carolina, whose career has been so rich in events of transcendent historic interest, are so little given to the care of. From what we hear on the streets, we think our correspondent's facile pen might find further expression, on the lines of his article of last week, to the delight of a wide audience, and one that would not "nod."

Mr. Grady and his Geometric Solution.

Representative Grady, says a Washington correspondent, is beginning to receive letters from college professors wanting to hear more specifically about his solution of the problem of trisecting an arc or angle which was referred to a few days ago in this correspondence. He sent the drawings and explanations to his son, who is at Chapel Hill University, with permission to publish in the magazine issued at that institution, young Mr. Grady being one of the editors of the magazine, A professor in the Columbian College, in Washington, has examined the solution reached by Congressman Grady, and he says that it looks very simple after you know how it is done. Hippius, a scientific man, who flourished on this earth before the Christian era, Professor Grady says, is supposed to have come nearer to the problem than any one else before. One of the North Carolinians now in the city, and quite a good friend of the Congressman's, remarked to-day "I am inclined to think that Brother Grady would like to solve the problem of perpetual motion, and he will probably succeed in that before he gets old man Bissell to bounce that 'nigger' postmaster at Fayetteville."

There can be no health for either mind or body so long as the blood is vitiated. Cleanse the vital current from all impurities by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine recruits the wasted energies, strengthens the nerves, and restores health to the debilitated system.

A Fayetteville Poet Abroad.

Our readers will be glad to recall our former esteemed townsman, French Strange, Esquire, in the following lines from his pen which appeared in a Georgia paper recently:

A WORLD OF MY OWN.

I am weary combating earth's legion of care
With armor all battered and torn
In the conflicts of life, 'pon this dissolute sphere,
After shadows that flee and will soon disappear,
So I'll build me a world of my own.

I will build it high up in the ether of blue,
Beyond the chill regions of night,
Fashioned out of chaste thoughts ever steadfast and pure,
'Pon a plan that will banish all clouds out of view,
And evolve only dreams that are bright.

Why abide where the landscape is chill and forlorn?
'Mid heart wringings scenes of despair,
When one may find peace in a world of his own,
Where no storm bursts of sorrow may ever be known,
Nor a spectre be dreaded of care.

We may live, if we will, in a world that is new,
Whence all dreaded phantoms will flee,
Where the skies will be cloudless—eternally blue—
And life's dream will be sweet to the heart that is true,
From all doubts and vain passions set free.

The mad strife I abhor for the pomps that decay
When time's painted visions have flown,
But of treasures despised along life's beaten way
Unobserved 'mid the din and the dust of the fray
Would I build me a world of my own.

I would build me a world of ambitionless love
That no sordid passions could sway!
As devoid of deceit as the breast of the dove,
And as hallowed by truth as the mansions above
In the realms of perpetual day.

FRENCH STRANGE.

Atlanta, Ga.

List of Jurors.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for November term:

FIRST WEEK.

G. H. Ingram, Jas. R. West, J. A. Graham, W. H. McPherson, Hardie Hillard, J. H. Startling, D. A. C. Denning, J. N. Emmett, W. F. Leak, D. L. Edge, D. McL. Holt, Hugh McCall, Enoch Hall, D. S. Brown, W. S. Hall, G. W. Hair, W. B. Hair, Furney Tart, C. W. Anderson, Danl. Butler, David Sessoms, John Bullock, J. T. McDonald, D. K. McDuffie, D. J. Ray, J. D. Lockamy, Z. T. Jackson, M. W. King, John Horn, Jr., D. J. Horn, S. H. Strange, Haywood McLemore, W. H. Atkinson, Jno. L. Allen, D. T. R. McMillan, W. P. McCaskill.

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Clark, J. E. Davis, L. C. Johnson, W. H. Newberry, J. F. Clark, Zachariah Taylor, R. A. Jackson, Jno. A. Wright, H. G. Bullock, Jacob Blue, A. J. Bullard, J. B. Downing, Jos. C. Huske, Jr., Amos Nunery, H. E. Sheetz, Neill Black, Jesse Corbin, J. H. Fields.

What Do You Take

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla DOES, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—HOOD'S PILL—25c.

The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is well known to the medical profession, and universally approved. The reputation of the firm guarantees excellence and uniformity in the medicine, and the world's experience for nearly half a century has fully demonstrated its value.

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Try it.

Soreness of the muscles may arise from a great variety of causes, and may affect the back, chest, feet, and other parts of the body. It may be due to exposure to cold and wet, to fatigue from over-exertion, or to excess of various kinds. The affected parts should be rubbed freely and frequently with Pond's Extract. We could furnish numerous testimonials of the comfort and relief Pond's Extract gives in such cases. To Hunters, Fishermen, Sailors, Athletes and all who are exposed to the severity of the elements, Pond's Extract cannot be too highly recommended.

H. Heineman, Milwaukee, writes: "One box Japanese Pile Cure has cured me of a case of 28 years standing, after being treated by New York's best physician." Sold by King Bros.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Mr. J. A. Wheeler

"While Serving My Country I was taken ill with spinal disease and rheumatism. When I returned home my trouble was still with me, and I was confined to my bed, unable to help myself for 22 months. After taking seven bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was well and have not since been troubled with my old complaints. My wife was in ill health, suffering with headache, dizziness and dyspepsia. She took two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and feels like a new woman." JAMES A. WHEELER, 1900 Division St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

Grand Rally of the People.

Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

Silver Dollars Must Be Circulated.

At the recent Convention of the people of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country, held for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby they might obtain the necessaries of life for less money than they have heretofore cost, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in seasons of great financial distress, when our crops were short and money scarce, and when we sought to invest our small surplus in such goods as were necessary for the comfort of ourselves and families, we have been attracted and deceived by flaming advertisements published by designing men setting forth as a fact that goods were being "sold at auction regardless of cost" to "close out the stock," "Goods below Cost, must be sold," etc., etc.: and

Whereas, in consequence of these misleading declarations we have been imposed upon and have paid prices far in excess of *cost* and far in excess of the retail price of goods of the same quality for sale by those who did not thus seek to abuse our confidence, therefore, we have

Resolved, 1st. That we will not in future give our patronage to such houses as advertise by sham auctions that they are selling goods at cost, until we have examined the stock and ascertained the prices of those who have always dealt fairly, squarely, openly and honestly with their customers—who have set no traps to catch the honest people; and

Resolved, 2nd. That in all our dealings with NOVITZKY'S CLOTHING HOUSE we have always received at his hands, and at the hands of his salesmen, uniform courtesy, and recognizing the fact that his goods are always what they are represented to be and that he is content with a small profit, we would therefore commend him as being entitled because of his honesty and square dealing to the patronage of the people; and

Resolved, 3rd. That being the only house in Fayetteville having a stock of Clothing purchased and received from Northern houses this Fall, we would advise everybody in need of Clothing to call at once and select their suits. No shoddy goods, no faded shelf worn, moth-eaten clothing—but new, bright, stylish goods; to be sold (not below cost) but for a small per cent. above, and even then at prices which cannot be underfigured.

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

NOTICE.

TAXES!

Please read the following law carefully and remember that I am compelled to obey the same, and every man in the county will have to conform to this law.

Laws of 1889, Chapter 218, Sec. 40.—The Sheriff or his deputy shall attend at his office during the months of September and November for the purpose of receiving Taxes; he shall also in like manner attend at least during the month of October at some one or more places in each township of which fifteen days notice shall be given by advertisement at three or more public places, and in a newspaper; if one be published in the county.

Sec. 41.—Whenever the taxes shall be due and unpaid, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect them, &c.

I shall endeavor to follow strictly the above laws, therefore all parties are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their taxes. I will be in my office during the months of October and November, or you will find a deputy there for the purpose of collecting taxes.

I will visit the places below for the same purpose, on the days stated during the month of October, viz:

Monday, October 16th, Manchester.
Tuesday, October 17th, Smith's Shop.
Wednesday, October 18th, Cabbin Branch.
Thursday, October 19th, Ray's.
Friday, October 20th, Butler's Shop.
Monday, October 23rd, Godwin's.
Tuesday, October 24th, Geddie's Gin.
Wednesday, October 25th, Geddie's Store
Thursday, October 26th, Clay Fork.
Saturday, October 28th, Hope Mills.
Monday, October 30th, Little River Academy.
Tuesday, October 31st, Rhodes's Mills.
Wednesday, November 1st. Butler's Shop.

J. B. SMITH,
Oct. 2, 1893. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country that he has established himself in the old Glover stand, in rear of Moore's Book Store, where he will be pleased to receive a portion of their patronage in the way of repairing

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

Being a practical Watchmaker and Jeweler of considerable experience, in this as well as other sections of the country, he feels perfectly satisfied of his ability to do good work and fully meet the wishes of those who may be so kind as to give him their patronage. All work guaranteed.

Respectfully,
M. A. TILLER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1893—tf

For Sale at Auction.

If not disposed of privately, I will offer at public sale Monday, November 6th, 1893, THE TABERNACLE BUILDING, owned by the Fayetteville Centennial Association. This includes simply the building above the cotton platform—the material composing it. A. B. WILLIAMS, Chairman
Fayetteville Centennial Ex. Com.
10—5—93 3t

Wood for Sale.

We have on hand a lot of Oak, Maple and Pine Wood, sawed in suitable lengths for stoves and fireplaces, which will be sold for 60 cents a dray-load, delivered anywhere in the city.

CROSS CREEK MFG CO.
10—5—93 3m

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I have purchased the COAL BUSINESS of C. E. Pearce, and am prepared to furnish all kinds of coal in any quantity.

Give me your orders and they will have prompt attention.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

J. N. EMMETT.
10—5—93 1m

JOHN F. MUSELWHITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practice in the Courts of the State. Attention given to collection of claims.
Office in Sheriff's building on Green Street.
10—5—93 tf

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the will of the late Mrs. A. L. Ledbetter, notice is hereby given to all parties holding claims against the estate to present the same on or before the 27th day of September 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

H. W. LILLY,
Sept. 27, 1893—3t Executor.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GIVE A CALL TO

S. FENCHEL,

—DEALER IN—

High Class Whiskies, Brandies, Wines,

ALES AND CIGARS,

M. FAULK'S OLD STAND,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

1893. FALL SEASON, 1893.

"LET US THEN BE UP AND DOING!"

THINGS ALREADY LOOK BRIGHTER.

THE WORST IS PAST!

Business like the man on his back is looking up, and the best opportunities are before us.

We have the richest country, the most fertile soil and the brightest men on the face of the globe.

We can't be kept down.

There never was a better time to test the benefits of buying your

Fine Dress Goods and Wraps

—FROM—

FRANK W. THORNTON.

Our Mr. Thornton has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has bought one of the most desirable lines of

DRESS GOODS WRAPS AND CARPETS

that it has ever been our pleasure to show.

Our Dress Goods Department is complete, embracing goods for women and children's wear, ranging from the cotton brocade to the high-grade silk-mixed novelties. Among the styles for the coming season we show new shipments of

Paris Cords, Sail Cloths,
Hop Sacking, Wool French Cords,
Epingline, Crystal Reps,
Watelasse. Natte Cloth,
Changeable Diagonals, Changeable Hop Sacking,
Cravenettes, West of England Ladies' Cloth,
Whip Cords, plain and figured, Soliel Effects, Huckaback and other canvas weaves.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Silk remains queen of fashion. Never have the looms produced more beautiful weaves and colorings in response to the demand.

Ladies' Wraps, Coats, Ulsters and Jackets.

The wrap department is complete this season, having received (10) ten cases of Coats, Ulsters and Jackets for women and children, in all the latest shapes and styles. We can suit and fit you, this department being a special feature of our business.

THE CARPET DEPARTMENT

is a perfect store in itself, and carries everything a well appointed stock should have. We show full lines of Tapestry, Brussels, Velvet, Moquette, Axminster and Gobelings Carpets, wool, ingrain, three-ply. Hemp Carpets and Oil Cloths have not been forgotten, and we are showing a large line of Rugs and Oil Squares, Chenelle Curtains and Curtain Poles are also in this department.

Our Great Shoe Department.

This department is one of the largest shoe departments in the Old North State, and carries everything in the shoe line a large "shoe store" should have. We have shoes for men, women, children and infants; shoes for every one; among some of the popular brands we sell are "Ziegler Bro.'s Fine Shoes," "best shoes on earth;" "Krippindorf's," "Bay State" and a good many other popular makes. We have just received fifty cases of Honest, Home-made Shoes for men, women and children, every pair guaranteed.

To Our Out of Town Customers.

Our mail order department is in charge of a competent salesman, who will fill your orders promptly. Samples sent by request.

For continuation of this advertisement see supplement.

FRANK W. THORNTON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

LAFAYETTE
MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.
First class accommodations and board.
First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.
For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YERBY, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
6—15—93

Furniture! Furniture!!

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND

SEE MY STOCK

--BEFORE YOU BUY.--

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Nice New Line of Goods.

OAK,
WALNUT
—AND—
POPLAR
SUITS.

Beds,
Bureaus,
Washstands,
Tables,
Mattresses,
Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

TO THE FARMERS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
50 CASES 50
"Of Honest Home-Made Shoes,"
FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN,
Made Specially to the Order of F. W. Thornton.
Every Pair Guaranteed.
FRANK W. THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
9—7—93

AUCTION.

$20,000
Worth of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

OCTOBER 2nd

I SHALL PROCEED TO SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE

C. O. D. Clothing House.

This will be no Peter Funk.

SALES CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT UNTIL ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

This will prove an opportunity of a life time. The highest bidder will take the cake and don't you forget it. I shall sell

Regardless of Values.

Monday, October 2nd at 2 P. M. and at night. Day by day will the good work go on. Look to your interest and examine this STOCK.

☞ The store for rent from January 1st, 1894.

G. A. THOMSON.
9—14—93

FOR RENT.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stables and other outhouses on lot; large garden; plenty of pure water on the premises; situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge; five minutes walk from the Market house. Apply to

B. R. HUSKE.

H. H. H.

Call and get our prices before buying

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

LIME, HAIR, LATHS, SHINGLES, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

75 Sets of Knives and Forks,

used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
8—31—93 tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) *Register*, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of **Ayer's Pills**. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was indneed to try the old reliable **Ayer's Pills**. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and **easy to take** of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try **Ayer's Pills**. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Sale of Valuable Land.

Under the power and authority conferred by a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County at the May Term, 1893, in a cause entitled A. McQueen vs. Wm. McQueen, administrator *et al*, the undersigned commissioners will, on Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville N. C., expose to sale at public auction, for cash the following described lands, to-wit.

Two hundred and thirty-three acres on and near the Wilmington Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, in Rockfish Township, and bounded and described as in a deed made by N. W. Ray and wife to N. McQueen the 10th day of March, 1885, being the upper or northern portion of the Jessup Place, which was conveyed by W. Carver and wife, M. E. Carver, to Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup, by deed recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, in Book S, No. 2, page 326. See also deeds of D. Smith and wife to N. W. Ray, Book Z, No. 3, page 590, and Book B, No. 4, page 183. Also all the right, title, claim and interest, and undivided share or portion which the defendants, or any of them, had or held, or were entitled of, in or to a certain tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, being the lower or southern portion of the Jessup Place, and bounded and described as in a deed to N. McQueen, as recorded in Register's office, Book B, No. 4, page 345. See also deed of Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup to M. E. Carver, February 14th, 1881, for more particular description as to the boundaries of this land; also deed of N. McQueen to N. W. Ray, recorded in Book B, No. 4, page 327, Register's office of Cumberland County.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. A. SINCLAIR,
Commissioners.

Sept. 20, 1893.—4t

Judicial Sale of Valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, N. C.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at Spring Term, 1893, in the cause, C. P. Vanstory *vs.* A. G. Thornton *et als*, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court and authorized to sell the real estate described in the pleadings will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 16th of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, corner of Lamond and North Streets, the present residence of A. G. Thornton.

Terms: Cash.
Time: 16th of Oct., 1893, at 12 o'clock M.
Place: Court House door in Fayetteville.

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
R. P. BUXTON
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, N. C., 14th Sept., 1893. ts

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

To Builders and Others.

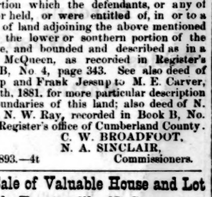
Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. **Best in the world.**



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

MAGNETIC NERVINE.

BEFORE — AFTER

is sold with written guarantee to cure Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness, Headache and Neuralgia and Wakefulness, caused by excessive use of Opium, Tobacco and Alcohol; Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, causing Misery, Insanity and Death; Barrenness, Impotency, Lost Power in either sex; Premature Old Age, Involuntary Losses, caused by over-indulgence, over-exertion of the Brain and Errors of Youth. It gives to Weak Organs Health Natural Vigor and doubles the joys of life; cures Lucorrhœa and Female Weakness. A month's treatment, in plain package, by mail, to any address, $1 per box, 6 boxes $5. With every $5 order we give a Written Guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our exclusive agent.

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

PATENTS

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And all Patent business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

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Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of **protecting their subscribers** against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1893.

The Senate is practically in a dead-lock, and unless it can be broken all of the democratic legislation which has been promised the people will fail. This may appear to be a strong statement, but it is strictly true. When the agreement was reached between those who favor and those who oppose the Voorhees repeal bill to prolong the debate until all who had expressed a wish to speak thereon shall have had an opportunity to do so—two weeks or more—the acknowledgement was made that the Senate was in a dead-lock over the bill; that it was impossible to force a vote. If a majority larger than which the bill for the repeal of the laws authorizing Federal interference with elections or the tariff bill will have cannot force a vote, how can a vote be forced upon those measures, or indeed upon any others that may be passed by the House and opposed by the solid republican vote in the Senate. That is the situation in a nutshell, and disagreeable as it is to democrats it is better to face it than to pretend not to see it. Senators pretend to believe that a vote will easily be reached on the Voorhees bill in two or three weeks, but it should not be forgotten that the same men professed to be certain that the same bill would be a law before the 15th of September.

A way out of the present dead lock and a preventative of any future dead locks has been placed ready made into the hands of the democratic Senators by Senator Platt, of Conn. That democrats should feel a repugnance towards the adoption of Senator Platt's resolution providing for a cloture rule, which is now in the hands of the committee on Rules, is perfectly natural. Still, it would be well for them to keep that weapon where it can be used, if all other methods of proceeding with the business of the people shall fail. The democratic party expects the democratic Senators to pass the relief measures the party has pledged itself to pass.

The House by the very decisive vote of 142 to 57 decided against allowing clerks $6 a day to each of sixteen House committees which rarely ever hold a meeting or transact any business, and thus put itself on record as favoring economy in public expenditures no matter where the money is spent, and also put itself in line with the administration which declared war against sinecures from the first day of its existence.

Representative Holman since he became chairman of the House committee of Indian affairs has gone into the subject of Indian expenditures with his usual thoroughness, and he now announces that material reductions may be made in every direction without injury to the interests of either the Indian or the government, and further that he intends to see that they are made in the appropriation bill to be reported from his committee. It is fashionable to deride Mr. Holman and his economical ideas, but it is to such men as he that the honor will belong of keeping the democratic party from falling into the extravagant habits which played so important a part in driving the republican party from power. As President Cleveland has truly said: "The people of this country must learn to practice economy, and the example must be set by the government."

Representative McCreary is losing no opportunity to convince the members of the House committee on Coinage, to which was referred his bill providing for the appointment of a joint Congressional and Commercial monetary committee to investigate our entire financial system and report where and how improvements may be made, of the necessity of reporting it favorably to the House. The committee is still considering the bill.

Representative Bynum has a bill providing for a graduated income tax, which he proposes to use his best efforts to get reported to the House and passed.

The House will to-morrow take up the Tucker bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws and the debate thereon will be continued until October 9th, when a vote will be taken. The majority in favor of the bill will be precisely that of the democrats on the floor the day the vote is taken, as it will receive every democratic vote in the House, and it is not probable that any democrat will be absent that day unless necessarily compelled to be.

Secretary Gresham, who is now in Indiana, is not enjoying his usual good health, and he proposes going to California shortly to remain six or seven weeks, hoping that the change will be beneficial.

As though enough fakes could not be manufactured in Washington concerning the intention of the administration one was cabled over from France a day or two ago, saying that an agent of this government was negotiating a $50,000,000 gold loan in Paris. Very naturally Secretary Carlisle regarded it as too pre posterous to require an official denial.

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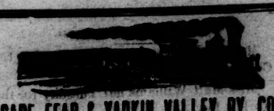

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Sept. 26th, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Mixed Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:05 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	1:35 "
Arrive Sanford,	3:40 "
Leave Sanford,	4:00 "
Leave Climax,	6:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Mixed Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:40 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:23 "
Arrive Sanford,	11:06 "
Leave Sanford,	11:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	1:55 "
Arrive Wilmington,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	9:45 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	10:15 "
Leave Rural Hall,	10:55 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	1:20 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	4:10 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	5:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	6:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	8:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	9:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:41 "
Leave Hope Mills,	11:27 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:00 noon

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	2:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	3:48 "
Leave Maxton,	4:28 "
Leave Bennettsville,	6:10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 14, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:35 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:05 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	2:55 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	4:15 "
Leave Climax,	5:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:45 "

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 51	6 30	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
			P. M.	
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	8 21	2 40
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	1 15	.....	5 16
Arrive Florence.	10 40	3 27	.....	8 30

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	.....	.....	8 21	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 25	.....	.....	9 07	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 36	.....	.....	10 21	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15	.....	.....	11 59	.....
	P. M.			A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence.	5 10	.....	7 30	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	.....	9 33	9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	.....	11 25	12 50

			No. 14 Daily.			
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	.....	.....	5 45	.....	
Leave Magnolia.	11 10	.....	.....	7 25	.....	
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	.....	.....	8 34	.....	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	.....	.....	9 18	.....	

	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	.....	11 30	9 18	.....	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	.....	12 06	10 03	.....	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	.....	12 06	10 0	.....	
Arrive Weldon..	3 00	.....	1 00	11 15	.....	
	P. M.	.....	A. M.	P. M.	.....	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:45 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning leave Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 10:50 A. M. returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M. Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:30 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A. M., arriv ng Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:35 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:45 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

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